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=> str 61825-94-3
WARNING.  STEREO DATA NOT INCLUDED IN MODEL (NOT SEARCHABLE)
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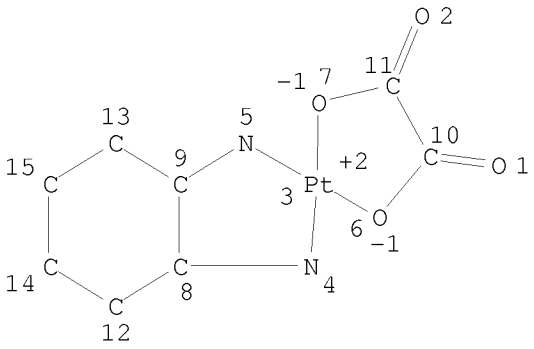


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L2   STRUCTURE CREATED

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:26:33 ON 24 JUL 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:26:50 ON 24 JUL 2008
L1            1 S OXALIPLATIN/CN
L2              STR 61825-94-3

=> s l2
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:51 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -        6 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED        6 ITERATIONS                                 1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:            6 TO      266
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               1 TO       80

L3            1 SEA SSS SAM L2

=> s l2 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 19:28:03 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      190 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      190 ITERATIONS                                37 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L4           37 SEA SSS FUL L2

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     184.21     184.42

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:28:09 ON 24 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Jul 2008 (20080723/ED)

Caplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

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=> s l4
L5        2312 L4

=> s l5 and py<=2004
      25089556 PY<=2004
L6          894 L5 AND PY<=2004

=> s l6 and impurities
         215576 IMPURITIES
L7             6 L6 AND IMPURITIES

=> d 1-6 bib abs
```

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:138157 CAPLUS
DN 142:204986
TI A thin layer chromatography method to identify oxaliplatin in aqueous solution
AU Hernandez-Trejo, Norma; Hampe, Anja; Mueller, Rainer Helmut
CS Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Biotechnology & Quality Management, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany
SO Pharmazeutische Industrie (2004), 66(12), 1545-1550
    CODEN: PHINAN; ISSN: 0031-711X
PB Editio Cantor Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB Within the preparation process of medicines in pharmacies - in addition to having a recognized anal. certificate - the identity of the drug needs to be confirmed. Ideally this should be done in a non-destructive way that the packaged drug can subsequently still be used for the medicine preparation To achieve this, a new thin layer chromatog. (TLC) method to identify oxaliplatin (CAS 61825-94-3) was developed. This method can be used during the quality assurance of oxaliplatin prepns. for infusion. The method offers the possibility of directly using an aqueous preparation of oxaliplatin instead of an addnl. sample preparation involving the weighing of the drug powder. The main advantage when using aqueous oxaliplatin solns. is the reduction of the occupational risk for the pharmacist when handling hazardous drugs, and the protection of the sterility of the drug powder

solution before the administration of the prepns. In the present method a Silica 60 F254 aluminum sheet is used as a stationary phase and a quaternary mobile phase consisting of methanol-tetrahydrofuran-triethylamine-water (20:2:0.5:1.25 volume/volume). After a development of 8 cm in a presatd. chamber, the chromatog. layer is dried, followed by visual inspection under a UV lamp at 254 nm. Oxaliplatin spots can be detected with a retention factor (rf) of .apprx. 0.7, also after chemical derivatization with specific reagents. The specification of the method is based on the rf comparison of the oxaliplatin spots obtained for a test and a reference solution Addnl., if the intensity of the sample spot lies between the color and the intensity of the reference solution spot, the drug should be identified as oxaliplatin. The selectivity and the intermediate precision of the method were investigated in this study. The first was achieved by comparing oxaliplatin with potential impurities and reference substances, described in the current monograph of the European Pharmacopoeia. After the anal. of a test batch of oxaliplatin by 2 different analysts, no significant differences were observed after statistical comparison of means and variances.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2002:695773 CAPLUS
DN 137:222017
TI Device for packaging an oxaliplatin solution
IN Ibrahim, Houssam
PA Debiopharm S.A., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002069959	A1	20020912	WO 2002-CH133	20020304 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002233104	A1	20020919	AU 2002-233104	20020304 <--
	EP 1368022	A1	20031210	EP 2002-700095	20020304 <--
	EP 1368022	B1	20070620		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	DE 20221679	U1	20061228	DE 2002-20221679	20020304
	AT 365037	T	20070715	AT 2002-700095	20020304
	ES 2287238	T3	20071216	ES 2002-700095	20020304
	US 20040220078	A1	20041104	US 2003-468915	20030825 <--
	US 20080108697	A1	20080508	US 2008-7010	20080104
PRAI	CH 2001-389	A	20010302		
	EP 2002-700095	A	20020304		
	WO 2002-CH133	W	20020304		
	US 2003-468915	A3	20030825		

AB The invention concerns an assembly consisting of an aqueous oxaliplatin solution and a glass flask containing same , characterized in that the surface/volume

ratio of the flask, expressed in mm2/mm3, is less than 0.26. Oxaliplatin solns. were kept in glass flasks with different diams., heights, vols., and surface areas for 10 mo. When the ratio of surface:volume was 0.26 the impurities were 3.66% and when the ratio was 0.17 the impurities were 1.45%.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1997:682245 CAPLUS
DN 127:302489
OREF 127:58963a,58966a
TI Process of preparing platinum cyclohexanediamine oxalate complexes of high purity
IN Taniuchi, Jun-ichi; Nakanishi, Chihiro; Ohnishi, Yuko
PA Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K., Japan; Dediopharm S.A.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 801070	A2	19971015	EP 1996-830537	19961018 <--
	EP 801070	A3	19980826		
	EP 801070	B1	20030416		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT				
	JP 09278785	A	19971028	JP 1996-86954	19960410 <--
	JP 10017587	A	19980120	JP 1996-174788	19960704 <--
	JP 3154399	B2	20010409		
	EP 1308453	A2	20030507	EP 2003-861	19961018 <--
	EP 1308453	A3	20030514		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT				
	EP 1308454	A2	20030507	EP 2003-863	19961018 <--
	EP 1308454	A3	20030514		
	EP 1308454	B1	20050601		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT				
	PT 801070	T	20030731	PT 1996-830537	19961018 <--
	ES 2194967	T3	20031201	ES 1996-830537	19961018 <--
	PT 1308454	T	20050930	PT 2003-863	19961018
	ES 2243807	T3	20051201	ES 2003-863	19961018
	WO 9801454	A1	19980115	WO 1997-JP2332	19970704 <--
	W: US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 881226	A1	19981202	EP 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	EP 881226	B1	20031126		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	AT 255118	T	20031215	AT 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	PT 881226	T	20040331	PT 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	ES 2210543	T3	20040701	ES 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	US 5959133	A	19990928	US 1998-29682	19980303 <--
PRAI	JP 1996-86954	A	19960410		
	JP 1996-174788	A	19960704		
	EP 1996-830537	A3	19961018		
	WO 1997-JP2332	W	19970704		

OS MARPAT 127:302489
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Disclosed are processes for the preparation of platinum cyclohexanediamine oxalate complexes I (R = oxalate, oxalate derivative) with elevated yield and preventing contamination with impurities. Reaction of cis-[diaqua(trans-l-1,2-cyclohexanediamine)platinum(II)] with oxalic acid

or oxalate derivative where the pH is adjusted to 3.0-6.0 with an alkali solution, e.g., KOH, affords I (R = oxalate, oxalate derivative). Reaction of a cis-platinum(II) 1,2-cyclohexanediamine dihalo complex (diamine ligand is cis, trans-l or trans-d, halo is Cl or Br) with 2.01-2.1 molar equiv silver ion solution, removing the silver halide produced, adding NaI or KI and active carbon, filtering out impurities, followed by addition of an organic dibasic acid to the filtrate gives oxalate complexes I. The preparation of complexes I starting from potassium or sodium tetrachloroplatinate and the cyclohexanediamine are performed under ≤ 5% O2, or under N2, in vacuo or in an inert gas atmospheric in deoxygenated water. Thus, for elevating a yield of I and preventing the contamination of impurities, the pH of a solution and an amount of a Ag ion are adjusted, and a reaction environment is so controlled that oxidation is difficult to occur.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1997:654969 CAPLUS
DN 127:351345
OREF 127:68797a,68800a
TI HPLC for determination of impurities in anticancer platinum compounds
IN Onishi, Hiroko
PA Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09257781	A	19971003	JP 1996-67558	19960325 <--
	JP 3118184	B2	20001218		
PRAI	JP 1996-67558		19960325		

AB Impurities in platinum (II) complexes of 1,2-cyclohexanediamine isomers, especially cis-oxalato[trans-(-)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine]platinum (I), are quant. determined by HPLC using ODS column and a mobile phase such as water, acetonitrile, and buffers. The impurities are 1,2-cyclohexanediamine platinum (IV) complexes, such as (trans-R,R-cyclohexane-1,2-diamine)dihydroxo(malonato)platinum. Impurities (i.e. dihydroxy compds.) in I were determined to be 0.12 % by HPLC using Hypersil ODS column (25 cm in length) and water as a mobile phase (flow rate 1 mL/min).

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1995:259901 CAPLUS
DN 122:45003
OREF 122:8414h,8415a
TI Platinum compound and process of preparing same.
IN Okamoto, Koji; Hoshi, Yuko; Nakanishi, Chihiro
PA Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 617043	A1	19940928	EP 1993-830118	19930325 <--
	EP 617043	B1	20011031		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 05194332	A	19930803	JP 1992-23219	19920113 <--

```
     JP 07076230          B     19950816
     ES 2166760           T3    20020501    ES 1993-830118         19930325 <--
PRAI JP 1992-23219                19920113
     EP 1993-830118       A     19930325
AB   Disclosed herein are a Pt compound employed as raw material of medicines
     having carcinostatic effects, and a process of preparing the Pt compound  The
     Pt compds. PtLL' (L = 1,2-cyclohexanediamine isomer, L' = OC(O)CH2O,
     OC(O)C(O)O or OC(O)RC(O)O (R = CH2, CHMe, cyclo-Bu,, C6H3CO2H)) can be
     prepared substantially free from impurities through a reaction
     between the corresponding dihalogen compound and an organic dibasic acid
     employing differences of solubilities.  As an example, PtLL' (L =
     trans-1,2-cyclohexanediamine, L = OC(O)C(O)O) is prepared  No antitumor data
     are reported.

L7   ANSWER 6 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   1988:603718  CAPLUS
DN   109:203718
OREF 109:33509a,33512a
TI   Synthesis and characterization of diastereomeric (substituted
     iminodiacetato)(1,2-diaminocyclohexane)platinum(II) complexes
AU   Hoeschele, James D.; Farrell, N.; Turner, W. R.; Rithner, Christopher D.
CS   Parke-Davis Pharm. Res. Div., Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105,
     USA
SO   Inorganic Chemistry (1988), 27(23), 4106-13
     CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   [Pt(DACH)L] [DACH = (R,S)- and (R,R)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane; H2L =
     RN(CH2CO2H)2, R = Me, CH2CH2OH, CH2Ph] were prepared, purified, and
     characterized by spectroscopic techniques (1H, 13C, and 195Pt NMR;
     fast-atom bombardment mass spectra; IR) and by the measurement of selected
     phys. properties (pH, pKa, conductivity, and mol. wts.).  The data are
consistent
     with the formation of 2 diastereomeric complexes in unequal proportions in
     which L2- appears to be bonded as a pseudofacial tridentate chelate.  One
     arm of the ligand forms a stable 5-membered-ring O,N-chelate while the
     other arm appears to be involved in ion-pair formation (zwitterion-like)
     involving the carboxylate anion and the formally pos. Pt(II) central metal
     atom.  An antitumor-active impurity was present in predictably inactive
     bulk complexes of the type PtN3O.  The need to characterize unequivocally
     and certify the purity of prospective antitumor complexes is emphasized.


=> s l6 and silver impurities
        359773 SILVER
        215576 IMPURITIES
           104 SILVER IMPURITIES
                 (SILVER(W)IMPURITIES)
L8           0 L6 AND SILVER IMPURITIES

=> s l6 and silver
        359773 SILVER
L9          16 L6 AND SILVER

=> s l9 and percent silver
         96423 PERCENT
        359773 SILVER
           31 PERCENT SILVER
                 (PERCENT(W)SILVER)
L10          0 L9 AND PERCENT SILVER

=> d l9 1-16 bib abs
```

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:100738 CAPLUS
DN 144:198849
TI Novel dosage form comprising modified-release and immediate-release active ingredients
IN Vaya, Navin; Karan, Rajesh Singh; Sadanand, Sunil; Gupta, Vinod Kumar
PA India
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 49 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 630,446.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 20060024365	A1	20060202	US 2005-134633	20050519	
	IN 2002MU00697	A	20040529	IN 2002-MU697	20020805	<--
	IN 193042	A1	20040626			
	IN 2002MU00699	A	20040529	IN 2002-MU699	20020805	<--
	IN 2003MU00080	A	20050204	IN 2003-MU80	20030122	
	IN 2003MU00082	A	20050204	IN 2003-MU82	20030122	
	US 20040096499	A1	20040520	US 2003-630446	20030729	<--
PRAI	IN 2002-MU697	A	20020805			
	IN 2002-MU699	A	20020805			
	IN 2003-MU80	A	20030122			
	IN 2003-MU82	A	20030122			
	US 2003-630446	A2	20030729			

AB A dosage form comprising of a high dose, high solubility active ingredient as modified release and a low dose active ingredient as immediate release where the weight ratio of immediate release active ingredient and modified release active ingredient is from 1:10 to 1:15000 and the weight of modified release active ingredient per unit is from 500 mg to 1500 mg; a process for preparing the dosage form. Tablets containing 10 mg sodium pravastatin and 1000 mg niacin were prepared The release of sodium pravastatin after 24 h was 67.7%, and the release of niacin after 1 h was 84.1%.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:479362 CAPLUS
DN 143:120485
TI Preparation of oxaliplatin
IN Pu, Shaoping; Gao, Guigui; Liu, Zhudong
PA Institute of Precious Metals, Kunming, Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	CN 1521161	A	20040818	CN 2003-103908	20030130	<--
PRAI	CN 2003-103908		20030130			

AB The present invention is the preparation process of antitumor medicine Oxaliplatin C8H14N2O4Pt. In the technol. process, cis-dichloro cyclohexanediamine-platinum (II) or cis-diiodo cyclohexanediamine-platinum (II) as initiator is made to react with silver oxalate in lucifugous condition at 40-75°c to obtain water solution of Oxaliplatin; and the water solution is further decompression concentrated to obtain solid Oxaliplatin product. The said Oxaliplatin preparation process is short, high in production efficiency and easy in operation.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2005:323779 CAPLUS
DN 142:397824
TI Biocompatibly coated medical implants
IN Rathenow, Jorg; Ban, Andreas; Kunstmann, Jurgen; Mayer, Bernhard; Asgari, Soheil
PA Germany
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/EP04/04985.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 10

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050079200	A1	20050414	US 2004-938995	20040910
DE 10322182	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10322182	20030516 <--
DE 10324415	A1	20041216	DE 2003-10324415	20030528 <--
DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721
WO 2004101017	A2	20041125	WO 2004-EP4985	20040510 <--
WO 2004101017	A3	20050303		

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI	DE 2003-10322182	A	20030516
	DE 2003-10324415	A	20030528
	DE 2003-10333098	A	20030721
	WO 2004-EP4985	A2	20040510

AB Implantable medical devices with biocompatible coatings and processes for their production are described. The present invention relates in particular to medical implantable devices coated with a carbon-containing layer which devices are produced by at least partially coating the device with a polymer film and heating the polymer film in an atmospheric which is essentially free from oxygen to temps. in the region of 200 °C to 2500 °C., a carbon-containing layer being produced on the implantable medical device. Duroplan glass fibers were coated by immersion coating with a com. packaging varnish in an application weight of 2.0x10-4 g/cm2. Following subsequent pyrolysis with carbonization at 800° C. for 48 h, a loss of weight of the coating to 0.33x10-4 g/cm2 took place. The previously colorless coating turned a glossy black and was hardly transparent any longer after carbonization. A test of the adhesion of the coating by bending in a radius of 180° did not result in any detachment, i.e. optically detectable damage to the surface.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:127964 CAPLUS
DN 142:360733
TI Purification of oxaliplatin
IN Pu, Shaoping; Liu, Zhudong; Gao, Wengui; Yu, Yao; Wang, Yutian; Liu, Yang; Liu, Weiping; He, Jian; Chen, Xizhu
PA Kunming Institute of Nobel Metal, Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1460683	A	20031210	CN 2003-135146	20030606 <--
PRAI	CN 2003-135146		20030606		

AB The process comprises dissolving oxaliplatin in 40-90° water, precipitating Ag+ with KI, and vacuum concentrating

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:119884 CAPLUS
DN 142:204864
TI Medical implants coated with porous carbon surfaces carrying drugs
IN Rathenow, Joerg; Asgari, Soheil; Ban, Andreas
PA Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German

FAN.CNT 10

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10333099	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333099	20030721
	DE 202004009061	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009061	20040528 <--
	AU 2004243503	A1	20041209	AU 2004-243503	20040528 <--
	CA 2519750	A1	20041209	CA 2004-2519750	20040528 <--
	WO 2004105826	A2	20041209	WO 2004-EP5785	20040528 <--
	WO 2004105826	A3	20050623		
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	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1626749	A2	20060222	EP 2004-735213	20040528
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	BR 2004010957	A	20060704	BR 2004-10957	20040528
	JP 2007502184	T	20070208	JP 2006-529943	20040528
	US 20050079201	A1	20050414	US 2004-939021	20040910
	MX 2005PA11231	A	20060914	MX 2005-PA11231	20051019
PRAI	DE 2003-10324415	A1	20030528		
	DE 2003-10333098	A1	20030721		
	DE 2003-10333099	A1	20030721		
	WO 2004-EP5785	W	20040528		

AB The invention concerns a method for the preparation of medical implants with functionalized surfaces involving the steps: (a)preparation of medical implant that is at least partially coated with a carbon-containing layer; (b) activation of the carbon-containing layer by forming a pores on the surface; (c) functionalization of the activated, carbon-containing surface. The carbon-containing layer is composed of pyrolytically prepared carbon, carbon deposited by CVD or PVD process, sputtered carbon, metal carbides, metal carbonitrides, metal oxynitrides, metal oxycarbides or their combinations. The carbon-containing layers are activated by oxidation with air, oxygen, dinitrogen oxide, and oxidizing acids, also at elevated temperature A reduction process can also be used for activation. Activated surfaces are functionalized by loading one or more drugs, microorganisms or cells onto

the surface. Activated surfaces can be sealed in a CVD or CVI (chemical vapor infiltration) process. The implants are prepared from carbon, carbon fibers, ceramics, glass, metals, alloys, artificial bone, stone, minerals. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, bone and joint prosthesis, artificial heart, heart valves, s.c., and i.m. implants can be activated and functionalized.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:119883 CAPLUS
DN 142:204863
TI Biocompatible coated medical implants with a carbon layer and method for preparation
IN Rathenow, Joerg; Asgari, Soheil; Ban, Andreas
PA Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 10

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721	
	DE 202004009060	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009060	20040510	<--
	AU 2004238026	A1	20041125	AU 2004-238026	20040510	<--
	CA 2519742	A1	20041125	CA 2004-2519742	20040510	<--
	WO 2004101017	A2	20041125	WO 2004-EP4985	20040510	<--
	WO 2004101017	A3	20050303			
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
	EP 1626752	A2	20060222	EP 2004-731916	20040510	
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK					
	BR 2004010377	A	20060613	BR 2004-10377	20040510	
	CN 1791437	A	20060621	CN 2004-80013416	20040510	
	JP 2007504920	T	20070308	JP 2006-529773	20040510	
	DE 202004009061	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009061	20040528	<--
	AU 2004243503	A1	20041209	AU 2004-243503	20040528	<--
	CA 2519750	A1	20041209	CA 2004-2519750	20040528	<--
	WO 2004105826	A2	20041209	WO 2004-EP5785	20040528	<--
	WO 2004105826	A3	20050623			
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
	EP 1626749	A2	20060222	EP 2004-735213	20040528	
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,					

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK

	CN 1791436	A	20060621	CN 2004-80013969	20040528
	BR 2004010957	A	20060704	BR 2004-10957	20040528
	JP 2007502184	T	20070208	JP 2006-529943	20040528
	US 20050079200	A1	20050414	US 2004-938995	20040910
	US 20050079201	A1	20050414	US 2004-939021	20040910
	MX 2005PA11230	A	20060914	MX 2005-PA11230	20051019
	MX 2005PA11231	A	20060914	MX 2005-PA11231	20051019
PRAI	DE 2003-10322182	A1	20030516		
	DE 2003-10324415	A1	20030528		
	DE 2003-10330993	A	20030721		
	DE 2003-10333098	A1	20030721		
	DE 2003-10333099	A1	20030721		
	WO 2004-EP4985	W	20040510		
	WO 2004-EP5785	W	20040528		

AB The invention concerns a method for the preparation of biocompatible coatings for implants, and medical goods composing the steps (a) coating the medical good at least partially with a polymer film using a coating process; (b) heating the polymer film in an oxygen-free atmospheric at 200-2500 °C to obtain a carbon layer on the medical good. The medical goods are heat resistant; they are prepared from carbon, carbon fibers, ceramics, glass, metals, alloys, artificial bone, stone, minerals; during heating they are transferred to their thermostable state. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, bone and joint prosthesis, artificial heart, heart valves, s.c., and i.m. implants can be coated. Other coating methods, e.g. dipping, spraying, printing can be applied. Several carbon layers with various porosity can be formed; biocompatible, biodegradable, non-biodegradable polymer layers can be placed on top of the carbon layers; drugs can be adsorbed onto the layers.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:817689 CAPLUS
DN 141:325783
TI Use of compounds for the prevention of drug-induced cell toxicity
IN Nykjaer, Anders
PA Arhus Universitet, Den.; Recepticon Aps
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004084876	A2	20041007	WO 2004-DK205	20040325 <--
	WO 2004084876	A3	20041223		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004224788	A1	20041007	AU 2004-224788	20040325 <--
	CA 2560522	A1	20041007	CA 2004-2560522	20040325 <--
	EP 1610773	A2	20060104	EP 2004-723168	20040325
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				

	BR 2004008699	A	20060328	BR 2004-8699	20040325
	CN 1794982	A	20060628	CN 2004-80014657	20040325
	JP 2006520761	T	20060914	JP 2006-504337	20040325
	MX 2005PA10143	A	20060317	MX 2005-PA10143	20050922
	US 20070004727	A1	20070104	US 2005-550488	20050926
	IN 2005CN02770	A	20070525	IN 2005-CN2770	20051026
PRAI	DK 2003-459	A	20030326		
	WO 2004-DK205	W	20040325		

AB The present invention relates to the use of compds. for the manufacture of a medicament for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of induced cell toxicity, such as nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity, in particular where the cell toxicity is induced by a medical treatment. In a preferred embodiment the compds. have at least two nitrogen atoms, more preferably at least two amino groups. The compds. according to the invention are capable of blocking binding of cell toxic compds. to the megalin receptor, and thereby inhibiting uptake of the cell toxic compds. into cells. The invention further relates to novel compds. for use in said treatment, as well as a method for reducing the cell toxicity of cell toxic compds.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:756044 CAPLUS
DN 141:266048
TI Medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized
PA Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
SO Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 18 pp.
CODEN: GGXXFR
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 10

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 202004009061	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009061	20040528 <--
	DE 10324415	A1	20041216	DE 2003-10324415	20030528 <--
	DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721
	DE 10333099	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333099	20030721
PRAI	DE 2003-10324415	A1	20030528		
	DE 2003-10333098	A1	20030721		
	DE 2003-10333099	A1	20030721		

AB The invention concerns medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized; the surfaces are prepared by (a) preparing a medical implant with a carbon-containing surface; (b) activation of the carbon layer by creating porosity; (c) functionalization of the activated, carbon-containing layer. The carbon layer can be prepared by pyrolysis, CVD, PVD, sputtering, ion implantation. The medical devices are prepared from carbon, carbon-composite material, glass, ceramics, glass fibers, carbon fibers, metals, stainless steel, titanium, tantalum, platinum, nitinol, alloys, artificial bone, minerals, and their combinations. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, artificial hearts and heart valves, artificial bones and joints are prepared The carbon layer is activated with oxidation or reducing agents in the presence of air, oxygen, nitrogen monoxide, oxidative acids; heat and/or ultrasound can be applied. The activated implant surfaces are functionalized with drugs, microorganisms, plant, animal or human cells. The invention also concerns controlled-release implanted drug delivery systems.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:756043 CAPLUS
DN 141:266047
TI Medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers
PA Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
SO Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 23 pp.

CODEN: GGXXFR
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 10

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 202004009060	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009060	20040510 <--
	DE 10322182	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10322182	20030516 <--
	DE 10324415	A1	20041216	DE 2003-10324415	20030528 <--
	DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721
PRAI	DE 2003-10322182	A1	20030516		
	DE 2003-10324415	A1	20030528		
	DE 2003-10333098	A1	20030721		

AB The invention concerns medical implants that are coated with biocompatible carbon-layers composed; the layers are prepared by (a) at least partial covering or coating of a medical implant with a polymer film; (b) heating the polymer film to 2000-2500°C in an oxygen-free atmospheric The medical device is prepared from carbon, carbon-composite material, glass, ceramics, glass fibers, carbon fibers, metals, stainless steel, titanium, tantalum, platinum, nitinol, alloys, artificial bone, minerals, and their combinations; during heat treatment they are transferred in their heat-stable modifications. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, artificial hearts and heart valves, artificial bones and joints are prepared Polymers are applied by conventional coating techniques, e.g. from polymer solns.; carbon and silicon can be deposited in a PVD or CVD process. The biocompatible carbon layer can be coated with a bioresorbant or biodegradable polymer layer, e.g. polylactide. The implants can be loaded with drugs, microorganisms or cells.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2003:42282 CAPLUS
DN 138:99961
TI Oxaliplatin active substance with a very low content of oxalic acid
IN Ibrahim, Houssam
PA Debiopharm S.A., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003004505	A1	20030116	WO 2002-CH358	20020702 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002311053	A1	20030121	AU 2002-311053	20020702 <--
	EP 1404689	A1	20040407	EP 2002-734974	20020702 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	DE 20221678	U1	20061228	DE 2002-20221678	20020702
	US 20040186172	A1	20040923	US 2003-482367	20031230 <--
PRAI	WO 2001-CH414	W	20010702		
	WO 2001-CH618	W	20011015		
	EP 2002-734974	A	20020702		

WO 2002-CH358 W 20020702

AB The present invention relates to an oxaliplatin active substance for a pharmaceutical composition, wherein its weight content in oxalic acid is ≤0.08 %, and to a process of preparing the active substance. Oxaliplatin, cis-(trans-l-1,2-diaminocyclohexane)(oxalato)platinum, was prepared by the reaction of K2PtCl4 with trans-l-1,2-diaminocyclohexane (L) to give [PtLCl2] which was teated with aqueous AgNO3 to give [PtL(OH2)2]2+. This latter complex was treated with a catalytic amount of KI or NaI and active C and subsequently treated with M2C2O4 (M = Li, Na, K). Cis-(trans-l-1,2-diaminocyclohexane)(oxalato)platinum was used in a pharmaceutical composition in the form of a lyophilisate as the active substance. The toxicity of cis-(trans-l-1,2-diaminocyclohexane)(oxalato)p latinum was established.

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2000:475560 CAPLUS
DN 133:109949
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of diseased tissues
IN Lee, Clarence C.; Lee, Feng-Min
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000040269	A2	20000713	WO 2000-US191	20000105 <--
WO 2000040269	A3	20001130		

W: AU, CA, CN, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRAI US 1999-114906P P 19990105

AB A method to treat diseased tissue is provided where a cytotoxic compound is administered to a patient in need of treatment in combination with an immunostimulant. Diseased cells and/or infectious microbes/viruses are killed by the cytotoxic compound in the presence of the immunostimulant. The cell components including cellular contents and cell membrane fragments are presented by the immunostimulant to the host animal as antigens to stimulate the immune responses toward other diseased cells of the same type(s), that either remain in the vicinity or reside in distant tissues or organs. The cytotoxic mol. and immunostimulant are preferably applied locally at high concns., either sequentially or, preferably, simultaneously. For example, the composition can be administered directly to a target cancer. The composition can be prepared in various forms, such as a paste, a time release molded solid shape, a solution, a mixture with emulsifier, etc. Alternatively, the cytotoxic mol. and immunostimulant are applied in sequence.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1997:682245 CAPLUS
DN 127:302489
OREF 127:58963a,58966a
TI Process of preparing platinum cyclohexanediamine oxalate complexes of high purity
IN Taniuchi, Jun-ichi; Nakanishi, Chihiro; Ohnishi, Yuko
PA Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K., Japan; Dediopharm S.A.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 801070	A2	19971015	EP 1996-830537	19961018 <--
	EP 801070	A3	19980826		
	EP 801070	B1	20030416		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT				
	JP 09278785	A	19971028	JP 1996-86954	19960410 <--
	JP 10017587	A	19980120	JP 1996-174788	19960704 <--
	JP 3154399	B2	20010409		
	EP 1308453	A2	20030507	EP 2003-861	19961018 <--
	EP 1308453	A3	20030514		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT				
	EP 1308454	A2	20030507	EP 2003-863	19961018 <--
	EP 1308454	A3	20030514		
	EP 1308454	B1	20050601		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT				
	PT 801070	T	20030731	PT 1996-830537	19961018 <--
	ES 2194967	T3	20031201	ES 1996-830537	19961018 <--
	PT 1308454	T	20050930	PT 2003-863	19961018
	ES 2243807	T3	20051201	ES 2003-863	19961018
	WO 9801454	A1	19980115	WO 1997-JP2332	19970704 <--
	W: US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 881226	A1	19981202	EP 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	EP 881226	B1	20031126		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	AT 255118	T	20031215	AT 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	PT 881226	T	20040331	PT 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	ES 2210543	T3	20040701	ES 1997-929532	19970704 <--
	US 5959133	A	19990928	US 1998-29682	19980303 <--
PRAI	JP 1996-86954	A	19960410		
	JP 1996-174788	A	19960704		
	EP 1996-830537	A3	19961018		
	WO 1997-JP2332	W	19970704		

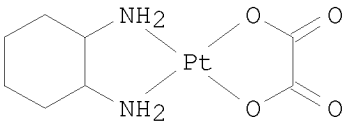
OS MARPAT 127:302489
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Disclosed are processes for the preparation of platinum cyclohexanediamine oxalate complexes I (R = oxalate, oxalate derivative) with elevated yield and preventing contamination with impurities. Reaction of cis-[diaqua(trans-l-1,2-cyclohexanediamine)platinum(II)] with oxalic acid or oxalate derivative where the pH is adjusted to 3.0-6.0 with an alkali solution, e.g., KOH, affords I (R = oxalate, oxalate derivative). Reaction of a cis-platinum(II) 1,2-cyclohexanediamine dihalo complex (diamine ligand is cis, trans-l or trans-d, halo is Cl or Br) with 2.01-2.1 molar equiv silver ion solution, removing the silver halide produced, adding NaI or KI and active carbon, filtering out impurities, followed by addition of an organic dibasic acid to the filtrate gives oxalate complexes I. The preparation of complexes I starting from potassium or sodium tetrachloroplatinate and the cyclohexanediamine are performed under ≤ 5% O2, or under N2, in vacuo or in an inert gas atmospheric in deoxygenated water. Thus, for elevating a yield of I and preventing the contamination of impurities, the pH of a solution and an amount of a Ag ion are adjusted, and a reaction environment is so controlled that oxidation is difficult to occur.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1997:449012 CAPLUS
DN 127:75097

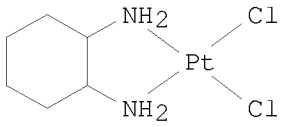
OREF 127:14158h,14159a
TI Preparation of oxalato[trans-(-)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine]platinum(II) as an anticancer agent
IN Yanai, Junichi
PA Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09132583	A	19970520	JP 1995-292760	19951110 <--
PRAI JP 1995-292760		19951110		

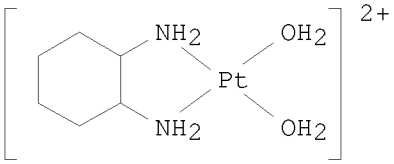
GI



I



II



$(NO_3^-)_2$ III

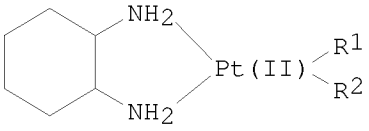
AB White crystalline title compound (I), useful as an anticancer agent (no data), is
prepared by treating trans-(-)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine with dipotassium tetrachloroplatinate in H2O at room temperature for ≥10 h, dispersing yellow needle-shaped crystalline dichloro[trans-(-)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine]platinum(II) (II) into H2O, treating with 2-fold mol. amount of AgNO3, removing AgCl by filtration, treating with KI for ≥12 h to precipitate unreacted Ag ion, decolorizing with activated C, treating with (CO2H)2.2H2O for 4-100 h, and recrystg. from hot water. Trans-(-)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine was treated with dipotassium tetrachloroplatinate in H2O at room temperature for ≥10 h to give 99% II. This was treated with AgNO3 in H2O under dark for ≥24 h and treated with KI for removing excess Ag+ ions for ≥12 h to give an aqueous solution containing diaquo[trans-(-)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine]platinum(II) nitrate (III) which was reacted with (CO2H)2.2H2O for 48 h, and recrystd. from H2O to give 55% I.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1994:144135 CAPLUS
DN 120:144135
OREF 120:25223a,25226a
TI Preparation of cis-platinum complexes with 1,2-diaminocyclohexane as antitumor agents
IN Okamoto, Koji; Hoshi, Hiroko; Nakanishi, Chihiro
PA Tanaka Precious Metal Ind, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05194332	A	19930803	JP 1992-23219	19920113 <--
	JP 07076230	B	19950816		
	US 5290961	A	19940301	US 1993-3306	19930112 <--
	EP 617043	A1	19940928	EP 1993-830118	19930325 <--
	EP 617043	B1	20011031		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
PRAI	JP 1992-23219	A	19920113		

GI



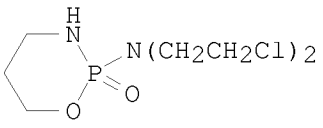
I

AB The title complexes I (R1, R2, and Pt forms Q1-Q6) are provided; the configuration of the 1,2-diaminocyclohexane is cis-, trans-d-, trans-l. K chloroplatinate and trans-l-1,2-cyclohexanediamine were reacted to give dichloro(trans-l-1,2-cyclohexanediamine) Pt(II) complex (II). II was treated with AgOAc; AgCl was removed by filtration; the filtrate was concentrated, treated with KI and active C, and filtered; the filtrate was treated with oxalic acid to give cis-oxalate(trans-l-1,2-diaminocyclohexane) Pt(II) complex. The obtained product was highly pure.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1988:603718 CAPLUS
DN 109:203718
OREF 109:33509a,33512a
TI Synthesis and characterization of diastereomeric (substituted iminodiacetato)(1,2-diaminocyclohexane)platinum(II) complexes
AU Hoeschele, James D.; Farrell, N.; Turner, W. R.; Rithner, Christopher D.
CS Parke-Davis Pharm. Res. Div., Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105, USA
SO Inorganic Chemistry (1988), 27(23), 4106-13
CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669
DT Journal
LA English
AB [Pt(DACH)L] [DACH = (R,S)- and (R,R)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane; H2L = RN(CH2CO2H)2, R = Me, CH2CH2OH, CH2Ph] were prepared, purified, and characterized by spectroscopic techniques (1H, 13C, and 195Pt NMR; fast-atom bombardment mass spectra; IR) and by the measurement of selected phys. properties (pH, pKa, conductivity, and mol. wts.). The data are consistent with the formation of 2 diastereomeric complexes in unequal proportions in which L2- appears to be bonded as a pseudofacial tridentate chelate. One arm of the ligand forms a stable 5-membered-ring O,N-chelate while the other arm appears to be involved in ion-pair formation (zwitterion-like) involving the carboxylate anion and the formally pos. Pt(II) central metal atom. An antitumor-active impurity was present in predictably inactive bulk complexes of the type PtN3O. The need to characterize unequivocally and certify the purity of prospective antitumor complexes is emphasized.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1978:573558 CAPLUS

DN 89:173558
OREF 89:26822h,26823a
TI Potentiating action of 5-fluorouracil when used in combination with platinum compounds and cyclophosphamide in treatment of advanced L1210 leukemia
AU Gale, Glen R.; Atkins, Loretta M.; Schwartz, Paul; Meischen, Sandra J.
CS VA Hosp., Charleston, SC, USA
SO Bioinorganic Chemistry (1978), 8(5), 445-51
CODEN: BICHBX; ISSN: 0006-3061
DT Journal
LA English
GI



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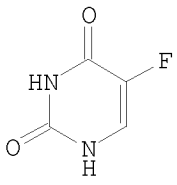

II

AB Nine new organoplatinum (Pt) compds., cyclophosphamide (I) [50-18-0] and 5-fluorouracil (II) [51-21-8] were used singly and in combination in treatment of advanced L1210 leukemia in C57BL/6 + DBA/2 hybrid mice. In each experiment the Pt + I dual combination was minimally supra-additive at the doses chosen. However, 8 of the 9 Pt + I + II combination regimens enhanced markedly the increased life span of treated mice as compared with the corresponding dual Pt + I combination. Collectively, the cure rate (>60-day survival) was less than 6% with the various Pt + I combinations, and was increased to over 63% upon inclusion of II in the regimens.

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	84.62	269.04

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-17.60	-17.60

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